Grand Demonstration and Imposing Cere monies-Jeff. Davis's Speech to the Veterans and People of

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29,-The Capitol grounds at 11 o'clock today presented an animated scene. The whole hill-top and premises were cov-ered with people, gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument, or, as some ex-pressed it, "the official burial of the The skies above were cloudless, and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty-five feet square. Near at hand the corner-stone, on which, in raised letters, was the inscription: "Corner-stone laid by ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for he speakers.

The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, ex-Governor Watts, and Hon. H. C. Tompleins, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, were in a car-riage drawn by four white horses, each ed by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained General and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter, and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by the survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans. The procession was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up of other local military; Uniformed manders of Knights Templars, and Maonic orders from different parts of the State. The demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they were yesterday. The ex-President was, as is usual whenever the people catch sight of him, cheered enthusiastically. He took his seat with the committee of the Memorial Association. Behind him was Mrs. Gordon, Misses Davis and Gordon on his left, General Gordon on his right. Ex-Governor Watts, officers of the Sixth Alabama, and others were on the platform. The Sixth regiment was present also, as were the trustees of the Soldiers' Monument Association-Colonel W. L. Bragg, Mayor Reese, Colonel William R. Jones, Colonel W. W. Screws, and Governor O'Neal.

Before the services began Colonel Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elebasket of flowers from Major Bolling Hall, who lives near this city. Major Hall is a descendant of Georgia's Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession, but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to lead in him as evidence of his devotion.

A pretty picture was witnessed when some old soldier brought forward the muster-roll of the Sixth Alabama and two ladies, Misses Gordon and Davis, examined it with his assistance. The old veterans standing near swelled with gratification and pardonable pride. Ex-Governor Watts, the presiding

officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with reference to the importance of calling down the benediction of Heaven upon the occasion, and requested Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, to pray,

THE OPENING PRAYER, THE OPENING PRAYER.

Oh. Thou God of Nations, we thank Thee for the bicssings which Thou hast bestowed upon us as a people. We thank Theo that Thou hast ied us up from small beginnings to our present position of power and presperity, and given us piace among nations. We thank Thee that while the winged Angel of Peace has driven away from us the demon of sectional discord, and that we are to-day hand-in hand as united people, we are moving onward to the failiago our fathers deemed conflict and death a worthy price which should be paid to the purchase of freedom, and that the grand institution of civil liberty was cemeated with their blood and handed down to their children to be preserved in years to come.

And we thank Thee that later on, when the cloud of war swept over our land, everywhere men rushed to do, and to dare, and to die in obedience to the voice of duty, in response to their convictions to fight for their nomes and their altars, to fight with hope. Woman sent forth husband and brother to the field of carnage with words of cheer, encouraging them to bear to it and the danger of the conflict cheerfully, that they might do or die.

And now, our Father, we come to daymothers whose sons have left their bones to bleach upon every embattled plain of our distant strates, widows whose tears are still falling in grief at the death of their husbands, sons of sires that bled and died, comrades and brothern who fell—we come as a people to lay the corner-stone of a shaft which is to rear itself to heaven and carry down to coming generations the memory of other days and berolsm and daving.

We sak Thy blessing Oh God, upon us now, Oh, kind God, grant that as our children look upward to the summit of this shaft they now sather from it the lesson of herolsm and devotion to duty of those whon it is intended to honor. We thank Thee, Oh God, for the presence to-day in our midst of the ciner representative of the cause that was lost amid the storm of war as one of those who has a permanent place in the hearts of his people. We thank Thee

Thee that he is with us to-day; and, O God, grant to spare to us his face to cheer us—no more amid scenes of carnage, but to give us his counsel to guide us along in the paths of peace; and we pray Thee that the evening of his life may be flooded with a caim and peaceful radiance, and that as the shadows gather at last there may be light in his heart, peace in his eyes, and his brow starilt by the grace of Heaven.

Bless us, O, God! Guide us in the line of duty and clothe us in Thy righteousness!

We ask for Jesus sake. Amen.

Ex-Guerror Watts then scoke.

Ex-Governor Watts then spoke.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR WATTS I can scarcely express to you how proud I am in having the honor of introducing before you to-day the ex-President of the Confederace States, now known as the chief of the Lost Cause. Before he was elected President of the Confederate States I knew friends, partners in joy and in sorrow, tary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and as a representative of the grand old State of Mississippi in the Inited States Senate. After he was state I, without seeking upon my part, vas selected as one of the members of his Cabinet. I was therefore associated sovereignty—the freedom and independwith him for eighteen months in intimate and almost daily relations. Before I knew him personally I admired him as an orator and statesman. When I left his Cabinet in October, 1863, after having been selected by the good people of Alabama as their chief magistrate, I not only admired him as a soldier and statesman, but I loved him as a man. [Applause.] And now, after twenty years of an eventful career, he appears before us to-day, and that which calls him here to-day is full of memories and fills us with emotions. I see in my mind's eye the two great sections of the republic of States di-vided; two great peoples springing from the same sod, speaking the same from the same sod, speaking the same language, worshipping the same God, and professing to love the grand principles of republican government, under hostile banners; I see four years of war; I see alternate victory and defeat; I, see the horror and woe and gloom which enveloped our land as with some mighty funeral-pall; and now that the war has eaded, I see the sisterhood of our fair country, with every return of spring, casting flawers upon the graves of the honored

We are called here to-day to erect cnument over those noble heroes wh fell in the glorious cause, and he is a coward, let him live in the North, or in the South, or in the East, or in the West, who would cast a slur upon the emotions which animate the great peo-ple of Alabama in the display of their ffection to-day. [Prolonged applause] My fellow-citizens, these graves of

our soldiers deserve the erection of a monument. I have not forgotten an incident which happened during the after the battle of Gettysburg, the turn-ing point, perhaps, in the history of the war between the States, that Abraham Lincoln, standing upon the heights of Gettysburg, on Cemetery Hill, surveying on one side the graves of the Union dead, and on the other in the valley beneath the graves of the Confederate dead, some gentlemen stepping up to him said, in substance: "Mr. Lincoln, the men who defended these heights will live in history." "Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "these men will live in his tory, and likewise will the men who attacked these heights live in history." And I, too, most fondly hope they will.

my countrymen.
Fellow-citizens, that was a prophecy from a great and good man. When the shadows of prejudice and passion gene rated by the war shall have passed away-for twenty years is a day to -the dear people of the North will fulfil the prophecy of Abraham Lincoln. Now, fellow-citizens, erect this monument to perpetuate the manly courage of our dead; build it so high that its peak will kiss the first beam o the morning sun. Let it be grand in all its proportions—grand as the courage, bravery, and for-titude of our men, whose memtitude of our men, whose mem-ory it is intended to perpetuate. Carve on it the estimate in which you hold these dead heroes, and leave space upon the northern portion of it or another people in some future time to carve the estimation in which the hold those dear boys who died attempt ing to achieve what they believed to be their rights and the rights of constitu-

tional liberty.

The people of the North—the mag animity of the North, the sterling men, the good men of the North-wil some day write upon that monumen the fact that these brave heroes who are dead here were their common countrymen and were defenders of liberty. Enthusiastic applause.

Fellow-citizens, the time is coming and I believe it is not far hence, whe the people of the North, the people of the East, the people of the West—the people of the South already do it—will take up this bloody shirt that has been flaunted in our eyes for twenty years and will fold it up and bury it so that the hand of resurrection will never find it. [Applause and cheers.] They will bury it in some secluded spot, with no headstone to mark its eternal rest

Now, fellow-citizens, I desire to intro duce to you this grand old man. I desire to say to you why we love him. We love him because he has ever been true to constitutional government; we love him because he has ever been true to the people of the South, and we love him above all because in the time of misfor tune-in prison at Fortress Monroe-his hands were crossed and manacled for southern blood; [long applause] and

hence we love him.

Now, Mr. Davis (Mr. Davis takes his position beside the speaker), I desire o present you to our Alabama people, and you must permit me to say, fellow-citizens, that in all my reading of ancient and modern history I have never read of a single man who possessed the sterling qualities of Jefferson Davis. Long and repeatedly-renewed applause and cheers as ex-Governor Watts ended and Mr. Davis stood forth.

MR. DAVIS SPEAKS. Mr. Davis arose and grasped the

hand of his old Attorney-General. The scene was very affecting. It was some moments before he could proceed, as

the cheers were again and again re-

peated. When there was sufficient quiet

Mr. Davis said: It is deeply gratify-

ing to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted, whose sterling qualities always made me sure that the judgment he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which desired to lay my hand upon him (again doing so). [Applause.] Thus it was when we met the other night after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories, thrilling and tender, I have felt that it were dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you as my heart would prompt me. Not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. [Long applause.] To avoid, therefore, anything which might be prompted by the fulness of my heart-for I believe I am case-hardened in that condition of non-citizenship which leaves me very little to fear [applause]-for the purpose of guarding others rather than myself I have prepared some notes that I might read which would not contain anything that would be construc-tive or hurtful." [Voices: "Go on"; "Say what you please"; "You are in him simply by reputation as a fear-less commander on the field of Buena Vista, as a distinguished Secre-of a sacred task; to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate Government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who elected President of the Confederate gave their lives a free-will offering in defence of the rights their sires won in the war of the Revolution, and State ence which was left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights the compact of the Union was formed destroy but the better'to preserve and perpetuate. Whose denies this cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation or Constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed better to effect the purpose than the first. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by that great soldier in so able a manner as to require not a supplement from me. They were laid before you by one who, like Aeneas, "caneta quorum vidi et magna pars fui." General John B. Gordon was the soldier who, when our times seemed darkest at Petersburg, was selected by his chieftain Lee as the best man to lead the charge to repel the besieging army, to make a sortie and attack in the flank make a sortie and attack in the flank and reverse, to double up Grant's army, and if I may say so in his presence here, he failed; but his failure was due to the failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed to go. Again, that man and gallant soldier was the one person whom Lee called at Ap-

whether it were possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat towards the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was impossible; that, after four years of hard fighting, his division was worn down to a fragment. It being then impossible to break the line that obstructed his march to the mountains, Lee, like Washington, with the state of the transfer that the Washington. out knowing, perhaps, that Washing-ton ever used the expression, said if he could reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years ; but when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken, he said there was nothing to do but surrender. Be it remembered however, that Lee was not a man who contemplated surrender as long as he had the power to fight or retreat, and when he came to the last moment of surrender he said to General Grant : "I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender, but, General Grant, understand I will surrender no thing that reflects upon the honor of my army." Grant, like a man, said be wanted nothing that would have that effect, and that Lee might draw

up the papers himself. It is not my purpose either to discuss the political questions on which my views have else where and in other times been freely expressed, or to review the past except in vindication of the character and con duct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not wilfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to a belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Long applause and cheers.] Revenge is not the sentiment of a chival rous people, and the apathegm that forgive ness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflict injury has never had more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Policy, in the absence of magnanimity, would have

been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I am proud of you, countrymen, for this additional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong When your children's children shall ask what means this monument, there will be the enduring answer, "It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons, who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war of Independence left you.' A labama asserted the right proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as be-longing to every people. She found that the compact of the Union had been broken on one side, and was therefore annulled; that the Government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was instituted, and with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers in the language of the Declaration of Independence in such form as

of the States there should have been a full restoration of equality,

privileges, and benefits as they had

pre-existed. Though this has

not revolution, because the State gov. ernment having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and of property, re-mained unchanged. To call it revolution is gross solicism [applause], as sover-eigns never rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league. If the States had not been sovereigns there could not have been a compact of union. [Applause.] That the South did not anticipate, much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure peaceful separation. The successful party always hold the defeated shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her domain it must be

seemed to them most likely to effect

their safety and happiness. This was

had no constitutional power to coerce a State and that a State had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. [Applause.] From the early part of the century there had been prophesies and threats

of a dissolution of the Union. These

began at the North on the question of preserving the balance of power, and culminated during the war of 1812, on the decline of their trade, though the war was waged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the North, and that power was so used that the South, despairing of the peace-ful enjoyment of her constitutional in the Union, decided to withdraw from it; this without injury to her late associates. The right to withdraw was denied, and the North made ready for war. The distant mutterings of the storm were readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys. all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm ere it burst upon their homes and their altars. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting the invaders : no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. It was the people, not the leaders, who resolved and acted. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who did not regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for their State or against it. Mothers, wives, and daughters, choking back their sobs, cheered them on the path of honor and duty. With fearless tread these patriots, untrained to war, advanced on many a battle-field to look death in the face. Though Alabama, like Niobe, must mourn her children in death, yet is her woe tempered by the glorious halo which surrounds their memory. For more than a century after his death, it is said that Philip Devalogue's name was borne on the roll of the grenadiers to whom he belonged, and when his name was called it was answered from the ranks: "Mort sur Le Champ d'honneur." Long, very long, would be the list

a land where justice may be rendered, which may have been denied them In conclusion, permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfil all the obligations de-volving upon all good citizens, seeking to restore the General Government to its pristine purity, and as best you may to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long ap-plause.] Citizens of Alabama and ladies (facing the ladies on the stand)—
for to whatever side you may
belong, it is your sex that has
been true always in war and desolation—we hear of the valor and
virtues and enduring names of Spartan

which would contain the names of Ala-

bama's sons, whose valor and fidelity

would justify the same response. To name a few would be unjust to many.

They are all, therefore, left where they

securely repose—in the hearts of a grateful people. This monument will rest upon the land for which they died,

and point upward to the Father who

knows the motives as well as the deeds

of His children, and at last resting in

ers, but tell me where, in all the history of pations, was ever such a spectacle seen as was witnessed in the Valley of the Shenandoah? How the tide of war ebbed and flowed! Sometimes the Confederates retreated and sometimes they pursued. Those people who claimed to be our brethen had

urned everything except fences. (Ex-Governor Watts, interrupting : And they would have burned them

had they not been stone."]
Mr. Davis turned and smilingly tinued: And why do you suppose they did not burn the fences? Because they were stone. [Loud applause.] And yet there never was a time when a Confederate body of troops marched down that valley that the ladies did not hang out little Confederate flags from their windows and give bread to the hungry soldiers. [Tremendous ap-plause.] I have promised that I would not speak extemporaneously, and will not do it. God bless you, one and all. I love you all from the bottom of my heart and give you thanks now for your kindness. [Tremendous, long-con-

tinued applause.] or Watts then turned over the Govern rest of the proceedings to the Grand Lodge of Masons, who were to lay the corner-stone according to Masonic rules. The beautiful ritual was literally carried out by Grand-Master J. G. Harris, assisted by other grand officers and Ma

in the vault. The first was put in by Miss Davis, and was a Confederate batcommand, used during the whole war, Mr. Davis placed in it some of the ar ticles, as did various other prominent centlemen and ladies. The stone was owered into its place and the proceedings declared at an end.

The crowd began to disperse, and after a reception in the Executive chamber by Mr. Davis, limited to the veterans who were in the line, the procession returned to the Exchange, whence it started, and the ceremonies were over. The crowd was not so large as yesterday, still it ran up into thousands. WHAT IS THOUGHT IN LONDON.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.

LONDON, April 29 .- The Times says: The reappearance of Jefferson Davis, whom Gladstone hailed as the creator of a new State, enforces the hought that the man who made that apital mistake may be making another when he hails Parnell's temporary cap-ture of the Irish representation as evilence that another nation has been born. LONDON, April 30 .- The Daily Tele

raph, referring to the demonstration at Montgomery, Ala., says: We think it would be better if Mr. Davis allowed the past to sleep, as Lee and Benjamin

A Protest Against the Jeff. Davis Ova-

tion.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] ALBANY, N. Y., April 29 .- A call igned by General H. A. Barnum, of ew York; Major George H. Treadwell, of Albany, and Captain Bailey, f Batavia, has been issued for a massoceting at Capitol Park at 8 P. M. to rotest against the ovation given to efferson Davis at Montgomery yesteray, and the disloyal sentiments uttered

In response to the call issued by Genrnum and others, Grand-Army men and citizens to the number of 20 met in the Assembly Chamber to-night to protest against the utterances Jefferson Davis in his speech at Montgomery yesterday, and to denounce the esurrection of Mr. Davis from the blivion to which the loyal and pa-

triotic people had consigned him.

Speeches were made by General Barum, Speaker Husted, Senators Haines and Smith, Assemblyman Van Allen, and others. Senator Cogeshell was the last speaker. When he had concluded

We'll hang Jeff, Davis on a sour-apple Resolutions, previously introduced, ieclaring carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Norfolk Notes.

NORFOLK, April 29, 1886. A talk with a representative of the company organized to construct a Simpson dry-dock at Newport's News con-vinces your correspondent that the en-terprise is being pushed with vigor. Subscriptions to the stock are very favorable in New York, where the books are open. It is thought that Mr. Huntington will become interested in the work. There is great demand in this section for a private dock. Every large vessel needing repairs to her bot om has to go to Baltimore, or elsewhere North, except in rare instances. when the Government allows the use of the navy-yard. Mr. W. T. Pearson, who was stricker

with paralysis in Portsmouth on Tuesday night, died this morning. He was a prominent merchant of that city. Mr. Thomas H. Douglass, a boss nainter of Portsmouth, died this morn-

Commander C. H. Cooper, the new quipment officer, and Mr. M. T. En dicot, the new civil engineer of the navy-yard, reported for duty to-day.

NORFOLK, April 29 .- The steame S. L. Goodhall was towed into port to day disabled, having broken her shaft off New Point last night while going up Chesapeake bay. She was picked up and towed in by the schooner Eunice Reynolds, bound to Baltimore.

The negress, Ann Towell, on trial for two days in the County Court for murdering her husband, cutting up the body into fragments, and then burning the remains, was convicted of murde in the second degree this afternoon, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Six of the jurors were negroes.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 29, '86 Mr. R. C. Osborne has been appointed by the judge of the Hustings Court as fire-marshal of this city. His duties under the law are to investigate the causes of fires. The appointment is an excellent one, and was made on applica-Drs. D. W. Lassiter and James W.

Claiborne have been elected delegates from the Faculty in this city to the American Medical Association, which meets next month in St. Louis. There has been a rush to the city and Federal offices to-day by persons to take

out their licenses for the ensuing fiscal year. It is noticed, however, that the number of liquor-licenses applied for is not as great as last year.

not as great as last year.

The vestry of St. Paul's church has elected Messrs. R. T. Arrington and W. T. Plummer as lay delegates to the approaching Episcopal Council.

It is understood that a number of our citizens have deposited coupons with the treasurer in payment of their license-tax.

city expresses the opinion that only once before since the war has the to-bacco crop been so indifferent in quality as was the last one. The young men of this city have or-ganized a John W. Daniel Debating Society. To-morrow night they will have a public debate. ROBIN ADAIR.

Middlesex Dry.

WASHINGTON.

NEWS NOTES AND GOSSIP FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

lawyers in the country; and as it is undoubtedly the intention of the Presi-

dent to give the place to Virginia he

gation. Mr. Tucker's announced inten-

tion of retiring from Congress at the

end of the present term will, it is claim

ed, leave him foot-loose to march into the Solicitor-General's office and as-

sume its duties, for which he is so wel

RANDALL.

For some time the opinion has been gaining ground that a break is to occur

in the President's advisory council by

and speculation is rife as to his proba

ble successor. Southern members with whom I have talked on the sub-

ject are a unit in favor of Hon. Sam-uel J. Randall. This endorsement.

too, in many cases, comes with the qualifying phrase: "I think he is the best man for the place, notwithstanding I detest his sentiments in regard to the tariff." His

stand in opposition to the force bill,

when for seventy-odd hours he re-mained in his seat on the floor of the

House in opposition to that obnoxious measure, and when the hour of noon

arrived March 4, 1875, he arose and,

announcing that the Congress was dead

by limitation, demanded that the gavel fall, has won for him a warm spot in every southern heart, with a kindred

desire to see him secure a just reward for his services in behalf of liberty and

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republican Congressional Com-

mittee have already begun the work of searching out the fighting-grounds for the next Congress. It is understood that a tremendous effort will be made

to return a Republican in place of Hon.

Eustace Gibson, of the Fourth West Virginia district. The Democrats, however, feel confident that their efforts

will be abortive. The last election

there was a surprise to every one fami-liar with the political complexion of the

people. A combination of Republicans

and Greenbackers in the strongest soft-

money district in the country failed to defeat Mr. Gibson, by a small major-

ity, to be sure, but such a combination

can never be found again, it is claimed,

as the Greenbackers no longer exist as a political organization. Political ex-

perts give the district to the Democrats by at least 1,500 majority.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of S. H. Keedy, of

West Virginia, to be Consul to Rheims

Diligent inquiry among the delegation from that State fails to reveal any one

who knows the gentleman thus name

THE PRESS.

The importance of the press was fel

by the Pan-Electric investigating com-mittee to-day. The committee had

issued its edict citing Messrs. Dana of

the New York Sun, Reid of the Tri-

bune, and Jones of the Times, to appear and testify before them. The in-

vestigators, however, were left without

employment by three several tele-

grams from the gentlemen of the press, in which, with one accord, they

approunced that other engagements pre

vented their attendance. It struck the

committeemen as singular that men of

such varied opinions should have such a unity of purpose. General Sypher,

who prepared a lengthy article pub

lished in the World some time ago, giving a history of the Bell Company,

danced attendance on the committee

GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Congressman James, of New York

has just introduced an important bill

It provides for a commission of five

citizens of the United States, one o

whom shall be an officer of the Depart

ment of Justice, who are to select a site

and procure plans and specifications for

Government prison, with all the ne-

reformatory for minors. The prison

shall have a capacity to accommodate

and employ 1,000 persons, and the

reformatory 600 juvenile convicts. It is the purpose of the bill to locate these institutions where the

fruits of the labor therein shall in the

smallest measure enter into competi-tion with free labor. The commission-

ers are to be appointed by the Presi-

dent, receive \$10 per day each for ser-

vices with expenses, and the result of the investigation is to be submitted to

Congress at the next session. The

cost of the buildings contemplated, to-gether with the site, is not to exceed

\$2,000,000. The erection of a Govern-

ment institution of this character, it is contended, is now imperatively

demanded, not only by considerations of humanity but also for the advance-

ment of the public interests, econ-cmy in the expenditures for the United States prisoners, the welfare of

such prisoners, and the protection and

security of the publice peace and safety, the prisoners of the United States being scattered throughout the country in the

several penitentiaries of the different States, subject to such conditions and

contracts as may be made with those

The Senate Committee on Claims has

RELIEF REFUSED.

recommended the indefinite postpone ment of the bill for the relief of Wash

ington Wright and Simon Basye, sur-

viving trustees of the Shiloh Baptist

church at Fredericksburg. The report

does not deny the justice of the claim. but follows out the precedent estab-lished by the Forty-eighth Congress, which refused relief to a number of other church societies whose buildings

vere destroyed during the war. Norfolk Assembly Knights of Labo

bave petitioned Congress to reject the free-ship bill.

Joseph W. Latta, of Durham, N. C., has been appointed storekeeper and guager of the Fourth (N. C.) district.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1886.

On motion of Mr. Chase a bill was

passed amending section 4004 of the Revised Statutes so as to authorize the

er-General to allow a compen-postal-cars of less than forty

on for postal-cars of less than lovy, long, the sum proportioned to its pth on the basis of the sum now paid cars of forty feet in length. The Senate passed the Fourth-of-

cessary workshops, together with

but he was not big enough fish for them

ty, West Virginia, is in the city.

Jonathan M. Bennett, of Lewis coun-

for presidential favors.

Democracy.

President last evening.

qualified. Mr. Tucker dined with the

to reimburse the estate of Ayres P.
Merrill, of Mississippi, 667,000 for
supplies to the United States army during the war.

The post-office appropriation bill
was then taken up, on which Mr. Beck The Case of Mr. Goode-Mr. Tucker-Man ning and Randall-West Virginia. Mr. Beck occupied the floor, though with considerable interruption, three hours and a half. Government Prison.

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The im the \$800,000 amendment.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Hale still having ession prevails among the Virgini legation that should Solicitor Good fail of confirmation at the hands of the Senate the President will immediately tive session, and at 6 o'clock the doors end in the name of Hon. J. Randolp were re-opened. send in the name of Hon. J. Kandouph Tucker for the position. While such a contingency is not likely to arise, its possibility is evidenced by the fact that preparations have been made therefor. Mr. Tucker is regarded as one of the most profound Adjourned. Conference committees were ordered on the Senate amendments to the House

bridges over various rivers.

Mr. Hall, of Iowa, stated that at the request of many members he had de-cided not to call up the Campbell-Weaver election case to-day, but gave notice that he would call it up on Tues-Mr. Lanham, of Texas, from the Com-

mittee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported a bill for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. Placed on the calendar.

The House went into Committee of

the Whole on the river-and-harbor appropriation bill, the pending amend-ment being the one providing that the appropriation for the Missouri river shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War without the intervention of the Missouri-River Commission. The amendment was rejected but it was agreed that a vote should be allowed on it in the House. The paragraph making an appropria

of the lower Mississippi having been reached, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Rev. Mr. Synco's Funeral-Husting The funeral of Rev. J. W. Synco

who died Wednesday at the res of his brother-in-law, William H. Tay-lor, of Richmond, took place from the Central Methodist church here at 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon. Deceased had relatives and hosts of friends here, and a large number of them were pre sent. The funeral party entered the church in the following order : Rev. William H. Christian, of this church, and Rev. L. R. Thornhill, of the Ban tist church; pall-bearers with the coffin, and members and immediate friends of the family. During the introductory exercises Rev. Mr. Thornhill offered up a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for the lives of such men, and invoked His blessings on the living that they may follow the example of deceased as he followed Christ Mr. Christian preached a sermon eulo gistic of the Christian life and character of Mr. Synco. The interment took place in Maury cemetery. Mr. Synco was a member of Powhatan Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Petersburg, and was buried with the honors of that order. The pall-bearers were W. E. Granger, — Chandler, W. F. Epps, James Vest. George W. Schleiser, of Pocahontas Tribe, of Richmond,

and Mr. George W. Tolby, of Indianols Tribe, of this city.

The case of Elijah Davis, the young man charged with horse-stealing, was called in the Hustings Court yesterday morning; but, owing to the fact that Commonwealth's-Attorney Page had a case to argue in the Supreme Court, it was continued until 3:30 P. M. When this hour arrived the jury was empanelled and the trial proceeded. large number of witnesses were examined, and the case was elaborately argued by Mr. Page for the prosecution and Judge Clopton for the weience. At | a late bour the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and gave him three years

in the penitentiary. Charles W. Williams, who had been convicted of felony and given six years, was sentenced. Liquor-licenses will be granted this

Judge B. A. Hancock passed through the city yesterday from Greensville, where he had held court, en route for Sussex, where he opens court to-day. The Judge likes his new position, is looking well, and is giving entire satis-

Postmaster H. A. Jordan was out again yesterday, after being confined to his room for several days. Mr. C. S. Maurice has left for Phila-

The newly-elected vestry of the Meade-Memorial church meets this afternoon for organization.

Mr. Willie G. Stanard, of this city has accepted a position on the repor-torial staff of the Whig. Mr. Stanard is a popular young gentleman, and is capable to fill the position well.

Melville Hughes Much Better Last night Mr. Melville Hughes was much better. His temperature was normal, the fever had disappeared, he every hope of his recovery. Yesterday the stitches in the wound were removed. and it is healing rapidly.

The Academy. Miss Dainty in "The Mountain Pink " is drawing well at the Academy

this week.
To-day and to-night Bartley Campbell's play, "Fate," will be presented.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday: Jerry Alexander, drunk and disor-

derly on the premises of D. C. Richardson and resisting Policeman John S. Talman. Security required for twelve months in the sum of \$100. Pleasant Mosby (colored), stealing

two coats of the value of \$4, the property of Mrs. Snead. Dismissed. Washington Neal (colored), assau ing, beating, and choking Malinda Neal. Fined \$5 and costs. C. M. Gallegher, drunk. Fined 82

and costs. Mrs. K. Boltz, abusing and throw ing rocks at Maria Hardaway. Fined \$5 and costs.

Jacob Anderson (colored), abusing and beating Mrs. K. Boltz, wife

Samuel Boltz. Fined \$5 and costs.

James Cordrey, drunk and creating disturbance in the house of Ida Leslie. Fined \$2.50 and costs. George Morton (colored), fighting in the street. Dismissed. Samuel Lipscomb (colored), tres

assing on the premises of Robert Freenan. Discharged.

Alfred Roachel alias Wesley Sucolored) was charged with being a gitive from justice from the State of North Carolina. Dismissed.

Webb Sydnor, John Wingfield, and Lewis Gilham, assaulting and beating George Morton in the public street Leslie Clifford and Plorence Hazle wood, fighting and creating a disturb-ance in the public street. Fined each

\$5 and costs.

Joseph Coleman (colored), assaulting and beating Matilda Stewart. Dis-

missed.
Ernest Underwood, a aus character and common thief. O to leave town in twenty-four hea

July-claims bill, with an an

niles, embracing twenty mine loying 1,500 men, united in d

ploying 1,500 men, united in demand-ing an increase of ten cents per ton for mining; that eight hours should con-stitute a day's work, and that they should be paid semi-monthly instead of monthly as heretofore. These demands were refused by the operators, and the men have announced their determinamen have announced their determination of striking on the 1st of May.

The miners of the Kanawha Valley who struck last March are in destitute. bills authorizing the construction of

circumstances, the assistance received from the Knights of Labor elsewhere not being sufficient to keep them from

At a meeting of the County Court last week it announced its decision to grant no liquor-license for the ensuing ution asking the court to reverse its decision, but at a meeting of the court to-day the determination to adhere to the action of the court. Thirty stores now used as saloons will become vacant on May 1st, the price of rented property will be decreased, and the city will lose \$4,000 revenue, besides the money brought here by the sale of liquors. Already one wholesale firm has announced its determination to move to Coal Valley, in Fayette county, and it is probable that others will move there or elsewhere.

Ordination and Installation. orrespondence of the Richmond Dispatch.
Licentiate R. A. Robinson was ordained and installed pastor of Cove church, at Covesvills, Albemarle county, April 25th, the following persons officiating at the service : Revs. T. S. Witherow, M. B. Lambdin, and S. L. Wilson, and Elder W. H. Harris.

Base-Ball Yesterday. Washington: Nationals, 6; Phila

Cincinnati : Cincinnatis, 4; St. Loui Baltimore: Baltimores, 14; Brookyns, 9.

Philadelphia : Athletics, 8; Metroolitans, 3. Savannah : Savannahs, 7 ; Nashville game called after eleven innings had en played on account of darkness. Augusta : Augustas, 10 ; Chattanoo

New York: New Yorks, 5; Bostons

Macon: Atlantas, 8; Macons, 2. Charleston: Charlestons, 2; Mem phis, 1-eleven innings. St. Louis: Detroits, 9; St. Louis Maroons, 2.

LATE WEATHER REPORT. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M. For the Middle Atlantic States, north easterly winds, stationary temperature, loudy weather, followed by light rains. For the South Atlantic States, west-

rly winds, warmer, fair weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, poler, westerly winds, fair weather. For Southern Virginia, light rains, followed by fair weather, stationary emperature.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was cloudy in the forenoon, followed by clear weather in the evening. Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

anunight645-6 Mean temperature

WANTS.

Man wants but little here below. Nor wants that little long," Said Oliver G.; but

If 'tis so in the song." Adds John Q. A. OLIVER WAS REFERRING TO ONE THING AND JOHN Q. TO ANOTHER SORT OF THING ENTIRELY. THE FORMER WAS ALLUDING TO PRIMITIVE AND

ABSOLUTE WANTS, AND NOT THOSE ENGENDERED BY THE IMAGINATION. THESE LAST ADAMS EXPRESSES IN CONCRETE: "My wants are many, and if told

Would muster many a score; And were each wish a mint of gold I still should long for more."

A. SAKS & CO. BOTH OF THESE SORTS OF WANTS WE ARE CALLED UPON TO FILL, IF IT WOULD BE FAR FROM A HAPPY ONE. IN FACT, MOST OF US WOULD BE WITH-OUT OCCUPATION OR ENGAGED IN SOME OTHER. AS IT IS, IT IS OUR BUSI-NESS TO SELL YOU CLOTHES BETTER

WILL LET YOU FILL THE BLANK. ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS ARE IN FIRST-CLASS RUNNING ORDER AND BRIM-FUL OF EVERYTHING. CHOICE AND CHEAP. FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING .- ALL KINDS OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS. TAILORING DEPARTMENT .- YOUR

MEASURE TAKEN QUICKLY. HAT DEPARTMENT .- PROPER HATS AND THINKING-CAPS. BOYS' DEPARTMENT.-EVERYTHING

FOR THE BUDS OF PROMISE. ALL YOUR REASONABLE WANTS WILL BE GRATIFIED BY US. A. SAKS & CO.

FINANCIAL. RICHMOND FOUR PER CENT.

BONDS. As fiscal agents for the city we offer for sale a limited quantity

CITY OF RICHMOND FOUR PER CENT BONDS

having full THIRTY-FOUR YEARS to run from the lat of January, 1885. These bonds may be issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, or the multiple of \$100. PRICE. \$103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST DAVENPORT & CO., Stock Brokers, 1118 Main street,

MONEY TO LEND UPON REAL ESTATE OR COLLATERAL SECURITY.
CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. DEEDS WRITTEN AND ACKNOWLEDG HOUSES SOLD, BUILT, AND REPAIRED UPON MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

Apply for Virginia Land Guide, GEORGE E. CRAWFORD, Heal Estate Appe

FINANCIAL AND COMM

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE ional) at 65%, \$230 do, at 65%; \$28 Virg per cent. (fractional, old) at 65, 8ECOSD BOARD.—3,000 Virginia new

irginia 10-40's. CITY BOND BAILBOAD BONDS

RAILBOAD STOCKS,
R. F. and P. dividend ser
Richmond and Petersburg
Petersburg Railroad...
Char., Col. and Aug...
Atlanta and Chariotte...
North Carolina...... Merchants and Planters 25 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. OFFERINGS.

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$5; superdn: \$3a\$8.50; extra, \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4 \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.25a\$6.78 COTTON REPORT. Market dull. QUOTATIONS.

Good Middling.—9%, Middling.—9 1-16c. Strict Low Middling.—8 15-16c, Low Middling.—8 9-16c. MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29.-Cotton firm; sales, 216 bales; uplands, 9.5-16c; Oricans, 9.5-c; net comolidated receipts, 7.126 bales; to France, 595 bales; to the continent, 510 bales. Southern flour unchanged, Wheat-Spot a shade lower; ungraded red. 60%, 197%; No. 2 red. 91%; Corn-Spot aske, higher; ungraded 49.456; No. 2, 40%, 240%, 240%, 250% and unchanged of the continual and unchanged. Moisses dull and weak; 19%; for 50-test. Falce steady. Cotton-seed oil. 2224c. Fu crade, 2022/46. for retined. Turpent ne weaker at 30%. Rosin quiet at \$1.07 as \$1.12%. Hides steady wood quiet and a put steady. Pork steady mess, \$3.20a39 40 for old. Middles duif dull; long test, \$5.62%. Lard without decided change; spot. 46.20; May, \$3.126 Officed. NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 29.—Four unchang Wheat opened stronger and closed go rally easier; April 77,4877%c; M 77 1-168.76%c; June, 79,880%c. Corn quand stendy; eash, 36,4838%c; May, 38%c; June, 37%a37%c. Oats quiet; es 29a29%c; May, 29,629 5-16c; June, 929%c. Mess pork irregular and a fract lower; cash, 58,67,838,90; May, 58,78,84; June, 59a,97%. Lard steady; end May, \$5,87,885,90; June, 55,97%. Latd steady; cash and May, \$5,87,885,90; June, 5,97%. Boxed-ments steady; dry-salt shoulders, \$4,10; short-rib, \$2,2085,20; clear, \$5,5085,60. Whiakey steady at \$1. REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 29.—There was a show of strength in speculative circles this morning when business opened on 'Ghange, but it did not remain on the market as long as the buils would like to have had it. Based on yesterday's closing prices, the opening quotations were from a to ke, higher for June wheat, and the early market was favored with more buying orders. Cables called wheat in fair inquiry, steady, and firm. They also made a showing of 240,000 buskels increase in wheat on passage to the Continent. Brokers of all sizes seemed to be supplied with buying orders, the filling of which made prices considerably stronger—around 80%, for June. When the big interests had filled themselves pretty well up there was a reaction to 80%. Later it again touched 80%, and once more backed down to 60%, where it stood at noon. Free selling then caused a break to 79%, at about which figure the market rested at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon a little more strength was shown, and June delivery railed and closed at 80 3.1ec. There was only a slight movement in the other speculative markets, and the closing figures for corn, oats, and provisions were about the same as yesterday.

sions were about the same as yesterday,

ST. LOUIS,

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour quiet; family,
\$3.10a\$3.20. Wheat active closing lower;
No. 2 red, cash, \$6c.; May, \$69;a86%. Corn
very duli; No. 2 mixed, cash, \$29c. Oats
dui and steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, \$29c. Whiskey firm at \$4.10. Provisions
very dull and about unchanged. Pork steady
at \$9.50. Lard firm at \$5.75. Bulk-means
steady; loose lots—long clear, \$5.50. Boxedmeans steady; long cle

CINCINNATL CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour unchanged.

Wheat in fair demand: No. 2 red. 89a90c.

Corn firm; No. 2 mixed. 38ga39c. Oats

firm; No. 2 mixed. 38ga39c.

Lard quiet at 53.77g. Built
neats and bacon steady and unchanged.

Whiskey quiet at \$1.10. 8ugar firm and

unchanged. Hogs firm; common and light,

\$3.50a\$4.10. LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, April 29.—Grain steady Wheat—No. 2 red. 87c. Corn—No. 2 waits 39c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 82c. Provi-sion steady and unchanged. WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28.—Turpentine firm at 38c. Rosin firm; strained,
80c.; good strained, 83cc. Tar firm at \$1;
Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1, yellowdip and virgin, \$2.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES. NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton—Net receipts, 5.91 bales; grom receipts, 5.800 bales, Futures closed firm; males, 55.000 bales, April, 52.20a5, 22; May, 59.22a59, 22; June, 59.35a49.86; July, 59.46a94.47; August, 59.56a69.57; September, 59.42a59.48; October, 49.20a59.27; November, 59.23a59.28; December, 59.27a59.28; January, 59.36a 59.35; February, 39.44a59.46.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. (Reported for the Dispatch.)
(Reported for the Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, April 39.—The market continues quiet. Sales of perhaps a hundred bags to day at quotations for fancy. Some factory hand-picked, 54,64c.

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The Se ate Committee on Commerce reported favorably to-day the bill to make Cape Charles City, instead of Cherrystone, the port of entry for the district of

MINIATURE ALMANAC, APRIL 30, 1886 PORT OF BICHMOND, APRIL 29, 1886.

ARRIVED.

merchandis and rick, agent.
Steamer Nelly White, Deyo, Norfolk, Steamer Nelly White, Deyo, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise and persengers, L. B. Tatura, agent.
Schooner Hattle E. Giles, Phillips Charleston, phosphate rock, Southern For lizing Company.
Schooner Williams C. Wickha
an, Cape Charles City to lead f
ad Portland.

old mails. The Predocar Company ATLAND. I "Schooner J. B. Vandussa, So-to load lumber for New York. Schooner City of Entitioner, 2 fort. S. O., pyrites, Suppar Situs of Virginia; vessel Unitis of Par